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THE SOVIET RADIO INDUSTRY IN 1952

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The Soviet radio industry has successfully fulfilled the first postwar Five-Year Plan. During this Five-Year Plan, the production of radio receivers of various types was considerably greater than in the prewar years taken together. The industry produced over eight times as many broadcast receivers in 1951 as in 1940. A further increase in the production of receivers is planned for 1952.

The organization of mass production of television receivers made it possible to more than double the 1950 production in 1951. For the same period, the production of television picture tubes was increased 260 percent.

In connection with the approval of a GOST for radio broadcast receivers, the enterprises of the MPSS (Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry) did a great deal of work on bringing the basic parameters of their receivers up to the norms provided by the GOST. As a result of this work, the electroacoustic characteristics of all receivers were improved considerably.

Along with the production of first-, second-, and third-class receivers such as the Latvia, Baltika, Rekord, ARZ, and others, the production of small radio-phonographs of the Rekord and Kama types was increased considerably.

The Latvia first-class receiver will be improved in 1952. New types of radio tubes and high-quality parts will be employed in this set, and the addition of a second speaker will make for better sound reproduction. Its external appearance also will be improved.

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Last year, one of the radio plants of the MPSS, together with a scientific-research institute, developed a new type of chassis for the Moskvich receiver. This chassis, is assembled by the so-called printed-circuit method and reduces considerably the labor required to assemble radio receivers. The production of several thousand Moskvich receivers made in this way is planned for 1952.

The Rodina receiver is also undergoing a radical modernization this year. Miniature tubes are being used in the new models, the Rodina-52. These tubes improve the design and reduce the power drain from the batteries.

The production of the KRU-2 economical wired radio centers, which are widely used in the radiofication of kolkhozes, was begun in 1951. For large kolkhozes, the MPSS developed a special 10-w rural wired radio center last year. This center is very economical with regard to power consumption and can be supplied from batteries or from the ac line. A new high-quality radio receiver has been developed for wire broadcasting centers.

Work on the determination of the basic technical methods for utilizing the ultrashort-wave band for radio broadcasting was begun last year.

The party and government are giving a great deal of attention to the development of television in the USSR. The important political and cultural role which television plays requires the development of a television network.

Last year, the enterprises of the MPSS produced equipment for the television center in Kiev, which began operation on the 34th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. A cheap television receiver with a picture tube having static scanning and focusing was developed in 1951. Use of this tube reduced the weight and cost of the receiver, cut down the materials used in it, and reduced the interference to radio broadcast reception created by the receiver.

Also in 1951, designers of radio industry enterprises finished the development and began the production of an experimental model of a large-screen (dimensions 3 x 4 m) television receiver.

One of the serious defects of modern television receivers is the appearance on the picture-tube screen of the so-called ion spots. Work done last year will make it possible to begin production very shortly of picture tubes for the KVN-49 television receiver having the so-called ion traps.

In 1952, the development of highly-sensitive television transmitting tubes of the supericonoscope type will be completed, and their production will begin. These tubes will make possible the development of mobile television pick-up units, which are of great importance for future television broadcasting.

The installation of individual outdoor antennas on the high buildings under construction in Moscow is practically impossible. This gave rise to the problem of collective /master/ antennas for television broadcasting. This problem has now been solved -- such a television antenna, with a wideband amplifier, has been produced for the Moscow State University building.

In 1951, work continued in one of the scientific-research institutes of the MPSS on the development of a system of color television based on principles proposed by Soviet engineer Adamian /in an article in Radio, No 12, 1951, it was stated that the CBS system of color television was based on principles first proposed by Adamian in 1925/. This work will be expanded considerably in 1952.

The enterprises of the MPSS have taken cognizance of the requirements of the great construction projects of Communism and are developing equipment for high-frequency communications and remote control, using power transmission lines.

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In 1952, the designers in the vacuum-tube industry will complete the development of a modernized series of miniature tubes for battery receivers. These tubes will draw filament current of about 25-30 ma and their use will more than double battery life. In 1952, the vacuum-tube industry will completely satisfy the extensive requirements for radio tubes.

To satisfy the needs of radio amateurs for radio parts, production will be increased 150 percent in 1952 in comparison with 1951; production of power transformers, electrolytic capacitors, resistors, and some other radio parts is to be doubled.

In 1952, Stalin Prizes were awarded to more than 50 workers of the communications equipment industry. Included among them were a group of designers headed by Ye. V. Bukhvalov, who received a Stalin Prize for the development of a new radio station, and another group headed by V. L. Velikovskiy, who received a Stalin Prize for the development of new radio equipment.

Stalin Prizes were also awarded to G. G. Borodzok for the development of a multichannel system of high-frequency telephony, B. A. Bochkarev for outstanding work in the development of new parts for radio equipment, P. Bogoroditskiy for the development and organization of mass production of radio parts, and many others.

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